Formal Opening of the Debs Conspiracy Trial.

OPENING ARGUMENT OF GOVERNMENT

Defendants Conspired to Obstruct the Mails.

REPRESENTING

CHICAGO, Ill., January 26.-The formal opening of the conspiracy trial in the United States circuit court took place today. The twelve jurors selected yesterday were sworn, and three more defendants put in an appearance, making nineteen of the thirty-eight left on the omnibus indictment who were on trial.

Judge Crosscup announced that after the opening speech for the defense counsel for the defendants might show to the jury wherein their clients differed from the posi-

Thomas C. Milchrist, one of the special counsel for the government, opened the argument. He said the directors of the A. R. U. were charged, with others, with sage of the United States mail. He insisted that the counsel was not defending or representing any of the roads, but the

He then proceeded to review the indictment as it set forth the particular overt acts alleged by the government to have been the result and the consequences of the conspiracy. He began with the throwof a switch at Blue Island on June 30 Mr. Milchrist proceeded with his review

of the indictment, claiming the government would prove that a conspiracy existed be-tween the officers of the A. R. U.

STIFF FIGHT WITH RIOTERS. Military Guards Assailed With Bricks and Stones.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., January 26. The military guards stationed at the Flatbush avenue station had a stiff fight with rioters at 3:30 o'clock this morning. They were marching through the snow and fog and were assailed by a shower of bricks and stones. Soldiers could not tell from which direction stones were flung, and in order to protect themselves they fired a volley. The builets did not hurt anybody and the crowd scattered.

The companies' plan today contemplated the running of 295 cars on lines that ordinarily have 660 cars in operation. Neither the railway presidents nor the executive board of the strikers' organization were present at the time set for the hearing before the state board of arbitra-

tion this forencen, and adjournment was Gen. McLeer, who is in command of the troops in Breeklyn; Col. Austin, Maj. Cochran and several members of the thirteenth regiment, have been subpoensed to testify at the inquest on Thomas Kearney, the roofer who was killed on a housetop in Hicks street. The inquest will be held on

Canall Sheperd of Philadelphia, employed as a conductor on the Myrtle avenue line, was found at Gates and St. Nicholas avenues today in a badly battered condition. His head was covered with contusions and nose, ears and chin were cut, the result, he said, of his having been assaulted by two unknown men.

SCHOOL INFORMATION.

A Resolution Adopted Calling for

Senator Gallinger today secured favorable action by the Senate upon a resolution of Inquiry directed to the Commissioners of the District concerning the public schools, which, when fully answered, will give the Senate a great deal of valuable information. The resolution is as follows: "That the Commissioners of the District be directed to furnish to the Senate the following information concerning the public schools of the District, in convenient tabulated form, at the earliest date practicable: First, the number and location of each of the high schools and the average enrollment of pupils in each of said schools for the month of December last, as reported to the superintendent of schools; second, the location and kind of each of the industrial training schools and the average enrollment of pupils in each of said schools for the month of December last; third, the location of each of the evening schools and the average number of pupils in attendance at each during the first half of January, 1895; fourth,in the eight grades of the other schools, the name of each school building, if it has one, and its location, the number of school rooms in each building, the number of the rooms, in some convenient or-der, and giving opposite each room in the first column the grade of each school, in the second column the average enrollment of pupils in the room for the month of De-cember last, in the third column the number less than fifty-six pupils, in the fourth column the number in excess of fifty-six pupils, in the fifth column the number of regular applicants awaiting admission; in

of half-day schools report each Before the resolution was adopted Senator Galling r said that it has gone out to the country that Congress does not pro-vide adequate school buildings for the chilvide adequate school buildings for the criti-dren of school age in the District. An edi-torial in a New York paper, he added, says that there are \$0,000 schoolless children in the District, and this is a serious reflection

upon the people of the country. "The resolution," he said, "is merely in-terded to determine this matter for ourselves. I think that the situation has een greatly exaggerated and that school facilities here are almost, if not quite, adequate for the wants of the District." The esolution was then adopted without di-

Romance and Crime in Kentucky. Special Dispatch to The Evening Star.

BRISTOL, Tenn., January 26.-Tom Justice of Pike county, Ky., forged an order with which to get money to buy his sweetheart a trousseau. She was the belle of the neighborhood. Tom was pursued by officers, but escaped into West Virginia and secured a position in a telegraph office. In a day or two the Pike county officers telegraphed the West Virginia officers: "Is Tom Justice there?" Tom received the message, tore it to pieces and answered: "No; Justice ain't here; he left yesterday for Tennessee." The officer, however, was not satisfied, and found the fugitive and escorted him home. His friends went on his bond and he left again yesterday. The officer found him in Tennessee and brought him back. His sweetheart is now at death's door and may die before Tom sees

Reward for the Robbers' Capture. ST. LOUIS, January 26.-The authorities of the Cotton Belt railway and the Pacific road in Arkansas Thursday night. They furnish descriptions of the two men whom they believe to be the guilty parties.

California Emerges From the Flood.

Two of the Railroad Companies Furnish Information.

Washington and Georgetown and the Rock Creek Companies Report the Progress Made.

The Senate resolution directing the Commissioners to inform Congress what arrangement, if any, had been made between the several railroad companies of the District in regard to transfers, will probably be reported upon in a few days. Upon the receipt of this resolution the Commis sioners sent a circular letter to each of the railroad companies requesting the desired information. The responses have been prompt, and have been printed from time to time in The Star. Today a response was received from the Washington and Georgetown Railroad Company and the

Rock Creek railroad. President Dunlop of the Washington and Georgetown Railroad Company states that there is but one road in the city which connects with the lines of his company and that is the Belt Line railway, and it has not asked to make transfer arrangements. The full correspondence between President Dunlop and the presidents of the Georgetown and Tenleytown, Brightwood and Rock Creek Railroad companies upon this subject is inclosed. Under date of December 22, 1804, these three railroad companies joined in the following letter to President Dunlop:

"Regarding the subject matter under discussion between you and ourselves—i. e.— a transfer system or traffic arrangement, you state that you are willing to carry our passengers into the city for us on a transfer. When they return over your line you are to keep .061-4 cents for the round trip of that passenger over your line. We are willing to grant you that amount, but as we have, as a rule, the long haul each way, we think we should be allowed a little greater amount for the round trip over our cad, and make the following suggestions As you get what you ask, we should also get what we want, and suggest either of the three following methods, two of which do away with transfers to a considerable exient, and puts the matter in the hands of the officers of the companies:

Suburban Road's Plan. "The suburban roads sell a monthly ticket entitling the holder to sixty (60) rides over the suburban road and sixty (60) over the Washington and Georgetown road during the mouth of issuance, and void after that

"Under this arrangement, taking into con-sideration rides not made during the month, the average price per ride would be greater than .03 1-2 cents per ride. This proposi-tion is for the permanent travel. "Second. Let the suburban roads sell tick-

ets entitling the holder to rides on sub-urban roads and rides on the Washington and Georgetown railroad; have these tickets distinct from other tickets, and state that they are only good on suburban road issuing and the Washington and George-town railroad; suburban roads to redeem all tickets presented by the Washington and Georgetown railroad at .03 1-2 cents each-this would be on the monthly basis of full fare one way and two cents for a

"Third-Charge the transient travel three cents for a transfer. Let either road issue transfers; then all transfers turned in by the lines to be redeemed by the Washing-ton and Georgetown road at four cents. If the suburban lines issue the transfers, then redeem all presented by the Washing-ton and Georgetown road at two cents each-this gives the suburban line .04 cents for long haul and the Washington and Georgetown .02 cents for short haul. By this process the suburban lines divert all of their travel to the Washington and Georgetown railroad, and thus revenue would be increased without any additional

expense to them. This proposition does not take anything away from you, as under your own proposition you were to receive two cents on transfers, and this gives it to you, but at the same time adds to ours, which is nec-essary to our life."

The Rock Creek Rond.

On behalf of the Rock Creek Railway Company, Francis G. Newlands, the president, informs the Commissioners, in response to "your inquiry as to what steps had been taken to effect a reciprocal trans-fer arrangement between the Metropolitan Railroad Company and the Rock Creek Railway Company," that he sends copies letters which have passed between the officers of the two roads with reference to such arrangements. Mr. Newlands states that the Commissioners will—see from the correspondence that his company had three negotiations with the Metropolitan Company, and he adds that at the second, which was held with the late Mr. Stephenson, then president of the Metro-politan Company, Mr. Stephenson made a satisfactory offer of reciprocal transfer to the representatives of the Brightwood. Georgetown, Tenleytown and the Rock Creek Railroad Companies. He states that Mr. Phillips maintains

that the arrangement contemplated was unwarranted by law. Mr. Newlands then proceeds to argue that it was understood by the committees of both houses that it was not a free transfer arrangement which was contemplated, as Mr. Phillips contended, for the reason that the suburban roads could not live on a free transfer arrangement. Mr. Newlands urges that the situation of the suburban roads is different from that of the city roads for the reason that on the former the average length of the ride is longer.

A Proposed Solution.

He states as his belief that "the true so lution of the question is to allow the suburban residents-those who travel every day in the year into the city-a commutation rate which will put upon them the burden of but one fare to the central parts of the city, and to charge the excursionists, whose visits to the country are only occasional—once a week in some cases, once a month in others, and once a year in others-either a full fare or a slightly modified one until the suburban roads are on a dividend-paying basis."

A Difference of Opinion. Mr. Newlands states that he appends the orrespondence between the Washington and Georgetown and the Rock Creek Company regarding a reciprocal transfer ar-rangement and adds:

"It will be observed that the Washington and Georgetewn Railroad Company does not take the view of the law which the Metropolitan Railroad Company takes, for it proposes an additional charge of two cents, to be divided between the trunk

and the suburban lines.
"In conclusion, I have to say that the Rock Creek Railway Company is solicitous for an early solution of this question, and offers to leave the matters in dispute to your honorable board for immediate deter-

minaticn. signed by President Emmons of the George-town and Tenleytown, President Cummings and General Manager Williams Appended to this report is a statement and General Manager Williams of the Brightwood Company, to the effect that the particulars of the conference between Mr. Stevenson and the representatives of the suburban lines on August 9, 1894, as given by Mr. Newlands in his letter are correct.

Mr. Dunlop's Proposition. Mr. Newlands appends to his communi-Express Company have offered a reward of cation a letter received from President

Calfornia with rain is over and the usual fine winter weather has commenced. An orth wind has made it at little cold, the orthogonal calls his attention particularly to the absence of Mr. Mills.

Mr. Frye then demanded to know which wind has made it at little cold, the portion which shows that the suburbant of the carried and calls his attention particularly to the suburbant of the prediction which shows that the suburbant of the carried and calls his attention particularly to the suburbant of the prediction which shows that the suburbant of the prediction which shows that the suburbant of the carried and calls his attention particularly to the suburbant of the property of the transfer of the property of the carried the property of the carried that the property of the carried that the property of the carried that the suburbant of the property of the carried that the suburbant of the property of the carried that the property of the carried that the suburbant of the property of the carried that the patient of the purpose of colors of the property of the purpose of colors of the property of the purpose of colors of the property of the purpose of the property of t fine winter weather has commenced. A north wind has made it a little cold, the portion which shows that the suburban

LATE NEWS BY WIRE STREET CAR TRANSFERS MR. FRYE'S REPLY

He Denies the Charges as to Hawaiian Bonds.

DRAMATIC SCENE IN THE SENATE

The Vest Substitute Resolution is Adopted.

INTERESTING PROCEEDINGS

The Senate journal of yesterday's proceedings was so voluminous, relating to the Nicaragua bill, that immediately after the gavel fell, Mr. Kyle (N. D.) secured unanimous consent to dispense with its

reading. Senator Hoar (Mass.) asked that the rules of the Senate be considered to permit the presence of members-elect of the House on

the floor of the Senate. Mr. Harris (Tenn.), in the chair, said that such was the rule, but Mr. Hoar said that some of the doorkeepers did not so understand, and so the Senate declared, at his request, that the privilege should be ex-

Mr. Allen (Neb.) presented a resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to exercise his discretion of redeeming all forms of paper currency in silver, as often as he is convinced that a systematic effort is being made to deplete the gold re-serve and force an issue of bonds. The resolution went over under the rules.

Mr. Mitchell (Oreg.) offered an amend

ment to the sundry civil bill providing for an investigation by the Treasury Depart ment of the destruction of the eggs of game fowls in the upper Rocky mountain region and in Alaska. Mr. Mitchell spoke of the wanton disregard of game laws and the rules of sportsmanship which was re-sulting in the extermination of the best game birds in the far northwest. Mr. Lodge Replies to Mr. Mills.

Mr. Lodge (Mass.) then rose to reply to the remarks of Mr. Mills yesterday, that New England held Hawaiian bonds and that this was the motive inspiring New England Senators in their interest for the Hawaiian republic.

Mr. Ledge declared that the bond story was a miserable falsehood. No such bonds as the Senator from Texas had described 2.20 to the Suburban road and \$1.80 to the Washington and Georgetown railroad.

"Under this arrangement to be such bonds."

"Under this arrangement to be such bonds." terday were based on a mere invention.

The original statement purported to be based on a letter in the possession of a democratic Senator. Mr. Lodge expressed doubt as to this, and said it would be an easy thing for this Senator to produce the letter. In the course of his remarks Mr. Lodge made a direct and personal charge against the managers of a New York newspaper, from which Mr. Mills had read the The Senator used the word 'lies" freely.

Mr. Frye's Vigorous Resentment. Mr. Frye (Me.) followed Mr. Lodge, and soon became evident that the New England Senators were deeply incensed at Mr. Mills' speech and intended to resent it vigorously. Mr. Frye is one of the most bitterly sarcastic speakers in the Senate, and it is seldom that he has shown his mas-tery of this line of attack so effectively as today. The galleries filled as he proceeded and his remarks were the sensation of the

Mr. Frye said he had seldom had occa-sion to defend himself during a long ser-vice in the Senate. He read with ironical emphasis the original charge that a Sena-tor had received a letter from Hawaii, charging that cheap Hawaiian bonds were this was the motive behind the enthusiasm of New England Senators for Hawaii. Mr. Frye paused for a moment as he fin-ished reading the charge. Then, turning to the democratic side, said: "If any democratic Senator now present has such a letter, I ask him to send it to the clerk's

desk and have it read."

The democratic Senators looked at each other, but there was no reply. Mr. Frye proceeded: "If the Senator is not here, then I will ask him when he comes to produce that letter." Mr. Frye turned his attention to the de-

tailed charges made in the original article quoted by Mr. Mills and pronounced them falsifications throughout. He then referred to an editorial appearing in a New York morning paper today. "There is intimation made in this article of some peculiar disclosures likely to come as to certain New England Senators," pro-ceeded Mr. Frye. "The name of Frye and Boutelle and, I think, Senators Lodge and Hawley, are used with such suggestive absence and mixture of given names as to avoid a direct charge. So far as the Frye family of Maine, there is but one that I

Mr. Frye moved out into the middle aisle, and was directly addressing the democratic Senators. "Perhaps," he continued, very slowly and with galling bitterness, "perhaps some democratic Senator will present a letter that I am the one who has received Hawalian bonds in consideration of my action here."

This inferential charge that some disclosures might be made that certain Sen-ators might be shown to be in a "Hawalian job" were pronounced by Mr. Frye as so ridiculous that their utterance was beyond

A Dramatic Event.

At this point came the most dramatic event in the Senator's speech. He read from the report of Mr. Mills' speech, wherein the latter suggested that perhaps it would be well to have a senatorial investigation of these charges against New

"I had hoped the Senator who made the suggestion would be here. I wish he were in the Senate now," said Mr. Frye, sugrang through the chamber, the Senator "But I now charge-in the absence of the Senator I make the charge, so he will read it in the Record-that he conveyed this information to the New York correspondent; that he himself is the democratic Senator who has the letter." There was intense stillness throughout the chamber as Mr. Frye's words rang out in sharp contrast to the serenity usually prevailing. There was a sudden rush to get in at all the gallery doors to hear the

"The absence of this Senator prevents me from saying more," continued Mr. Frye. "I will say the rest in his presence. I expect him to say to the Senate whether he gave this information to the correspondents; whether he has any information as to New England Senators having Hawaiian bond interests."

unexpected outbreak.

Mr. Frye declared that the only indebtedness of the Hawaiian government held outside of Hawaii was \$1,000,000 of bonds held in England, which command 1.13 and which the people of Hawaii have tried in vain to get back so as to hold themselves. This, he declared, shows beyond all question that the fire here has been kindled without the

aid of a spark. Mr. Mills Sharply Questioned.

Mr. Frye then returned to the personal question between himself and Mr. Mills, who had returned to the chamber, and by a series of questions and answers the two Senators succeeded in reconciling the differences between them, and the speech

A KNOWN QUANTITY.

It is the practice of The Star to print on Saturday a sworn statement of its circulation day by day for the preceding week. It would seem selfevident that the advertiser is entitled to this protection. Below will be found the statement for the week just

The average dirculation exhibited is believed to be much more than the combined girculation of the other Washington dailies, and fully five times that of its afternoon contem-

Circulation of The "Even	ing Star."
SATURDAY, Jan. 19, 1895	39,484
MONDAY, Jan. 21, 1895	33,309
TUESDAY, Jan. 22, 1895	33,370
WEDNESDAY, Jan. 23, 1895	33,075
THURSDAY, Jan. 24, 1895	32,955
FRIDAY, Jan. 25, 1895	32,883
Total	205,076

Daily average......34,179 I solemnly swear that the above statement represents only the number of copies of THE EVEN-ING STAR circulated during the six secular days ending Friday, January 25, 1895-that is, the number of copies actually sold, delivered, furnished ormailed, for valuable consideration, to bona fide

the office unsold. J. WHIT. HERRON, Cashier Evening Star Newspaper Co. Subscribed and sworn to before me twenty-sixth day of January, A. D. 1895. GEO. H. MICHAELSEN,

Notary Public, D. C.

purchasers or subscribers, and that none of the

opies so counted were returned to or remain in

Notice to Subscribers.

Subscribers are earnestly requested to report any irregularity in the delivery of The Star and also any failure on the part of the carrier to ring the door bell.

A proper service can only be maintained through the courtesy of subscribers in reporting shortcomings.

for each to know whether the other would steal, and with that dropped the controversy, and the vote was taken on the Vest amendment, which resulted in its adoption by a vote of 24 to 22, the vote being as follows:

The Vest Substitute Adopted. Yeas-Bate, Blackburn, Blanchard, Caffery, Butler, Call, Cockrell, George, Gibson, Gray, Harris, Hunton, Irby, Jones of Arkansas, Lindsay, Martin, Mills, Pasco, Pettigrew, Ransom, Turple, Vest, Vilas and Walsh-24.

Nays-Aldrich, Allen, Allison, Cameron Carey, Chandler, Cullom, Davis, Frye, Gallirger, Hale, Higgins, Kyle, Mitchell of Oregon, Peffer, Platt, Pritchard, Proctor, Sherman, Stewart, Teller and Wolcott-22. The Vest amendment reads as follows: States earnessly sympathize with the effort to establish republican institutions wher-ever that effort is made, they reaffirm the policy of absolute non-interference, unless by agreement, with the affairs of other nations and recognize to the full extent the right of every people to adopt and maintain their own form of government unawed and uninfluenced by foreign dictation. "That the administration of President Cleveland in maintaining this policy as to

and support of the American people. Mr. Teller Attacks the Amendment. The question recurring on the resolution as amended, Mr. Teller took the floor and made a vigorous attack upon the amendment, which he characterized as inconsistent and misleading. He said that the amendment was tendered the administration for a policy of impartiality and inactivity, when, as a matter of fact, every one knew that in this matter of our relations with Hawaii the President had

contrary, interfered constantly in the in-terests of the restoration of the queen, whom he designated as Africo-Hawalian and as wicked and an imbecile. He knew, he said, that it had been denied here had been an effort on the part of this administration, but he contended that the facts were sufficient to substantiate the which he mentioned as going to prove the of such a nature as to have made our government a party to revolution at Honolulu but for the refusal of the queen to promise

pursued no such policy, but had, on the

ot to commit murder in case of her restoration. The fact, he added, that Minister Stevens had been extra officious-if, indeed, he had —did not justify the President in attempting to undo what the people of Hawaii had done. On the contrary, it has been the policy of this government to recognize any government that could maintain itself. In view of these facts, he was not willing to put in the records of the Senate an absolute falsehood, "and that," he said, "is what you do if you accept this amend-

ment. And he added that he did not believe that all the Senators who cast their votes for the amendment approved it in their hearts.

Secretary Herbert's Order Criticised. Mr. Teller also criticised Secretary Herbert's recent order in sending the Philadelphia to Honolulu, declaring that every American citizen was entitled to the protection of his government.

Mr. Teller declared that these orders were in defiance of recognized elementary principles of international law. The orders were, in effect, a threat that if States citizens demiciled in Hawaii gave their adherence to the existing republican

government they would forfeit the protec-tion of the United States.

After further criticising the course of the administration, Mr. Teller said: "If the administration desires to go to the people again on these Hawaiian questions, they will receive a lesson compared with which the rebuke of the last election will be a mere passing shower. It will be a sorry day when the people get another lick at them on Hawaii."

There was applause and laughter in the by the superintendent of charities, Col. galleries at Mr. Teller's earnestness, which was checked by the presiding officer. The morning hour having expired, the Hawaiian question was laid aside. Unanimous consent was given that the bank-ruptcy bill should be the unfinished business until action was secured.

Pensions Granted.

ley Jennifer, Oxon Hill; John H. Metts, Bit-

The Balance May Be Exhausted Within a Week.

ENCOURAGEMENT FOR ACTION

Members of Congress Do Not Heed the Treasury's Condition.

AN EXPECTED BOND CALL

There is a very general opinion amongst men in Congress who watch the financial matters that unless another bond issue is successfully negotiated there will be no gold in the treasury at the end of two or three weeks. One of the eastern democratic members of the banking committee expressed the opinion to a representative of The Star today that the remaining \$53,000,-000 of gold would be withdrawn from the treasury within a week. The gravity of the situation leads many to conclude that Congress will be frightened into action at least to the extent of authorizing a low interest, short term bond issue. The declaration is repeatedly made by those who assume to possess some financial knowledge that the Treasury Department will not be able to issue bonds on the basis upon which \$100,000,000 worth have been issued. They say that if the issue can be negotiated at all it will have to be at a very much less premium than was paid on the other two issues of 5 per cent bonds, making the rate of interest higher.

The effect of this would be to depreciate the bonds issued at a lower interest, and this effect upon \$200,000,000 of bonds is a matter of very serious consideration. The injury to the credit of the government which would result from such a thing is an argument made to induce the opponents to a bond issue in the House to permit the issue to be made under such a condition as will render the bonds salable at an interest not greater than that borne by those which have already been put upon the market. It is urged that as a bond issue is inevitable Congress should not stand in the way of its being negotiated on the most favorable

Does Not Have Much Effect. Neither the rapid depletion of the gold reserve nor this argument appears to have much effect. Among the men who have heretofore stood in the way of legislation gratification is expressed when the assertion is made that the treasury will not be able to negotiate bonds under the old law. The prediction that the gold reserve of the treasury will be exhausted within two or three weeks is received by the same gen-tlemen without any expression of alarm or concern that there should be legislation. There is no indication whatever of any change of attitude on the part of the radica silver men, and those who are counting upon the situation alarming Congress to action find little encouragement in that quarter. But little expectation is entertained of beneficial results from the legislation on the sundry civil bill, permitting the Secretary of the Treasury discretion as to the denomination of notes reissued on redemption and making gold certificates not receivable for customs dues. Some good may be accomplished through this legislation, it is thought, but it is too insignificant to cut much of a figure in the relieving of the present situation.

Expected Bond Call. It was currently reported at the Capitol today that there would be a call for bids on five per cent bonds put out by the treasury on Monday, and there was also consid- 401 O street northwest; Wm. J. Mullin, President, appealing for relief.

But little concern was manifested as to the anticipated bond issue, and the opinion was general that no message from the President would be productive of results. The statement is made, without any authat the President, under the compulsion of existing conditions, was disposed to treat more liberally with the silver men than heretofore, and that he would yield most anything short of free coinage if by so do-ing he could secure legislation which he desired. This is probably an exaggeration of the case, but there is a very firm belief that he would be willing to permit the experiment in connection with the legislation he desires of forcing into circulation the entire volume of silver in the treasury upon which the Sherman notes were issued. The policy of the treasury to redeem these Sherman notes in gold is fixed, and it is not believed that the administration can be driven to any other as long as they have suggested that the President might agree for these notes by failing to reissue such Sherman notes as come into the hands of the treasury. All propositions under discussion, with hope of finding a solution of the problem, involve some disposition of the silver in the treasury other than that of holding it as security for the Sherman notes, while not being held under the policy of the department for the purpose of re-

deeming these notes.

A White House Conference. There was a financial conference at the White House today. It started early in the day between the President and Secretary Carlisle, and had not progressed far before Attorney General Olney was called in to throw light on some legal questions 1342 7th street northwest; Robert P. White, 1138 12th street northwest; John W. Weber, involved. That federal action of some kind is imminent is further strengthened by the presence in the city of Mr. August Belmont and Mr. H. W. Cannon, who are said to have brought a proposition from the banking interests of New York looking to an improvement of the general financial situation.

partment to indicate that another bond issue is imminent, and the impression is growing that it is the President's to again impress upon Congress the necessity of prompt remedial legislation. It was rumored this afternoon that he is engaged in the preparation of a special message, and that he will send it to Congress Mon

The treasury gold balance sustained a further loss of \$750,000 today, and is now stated at \$55,800,000.

DISTRICT APPROPRIATIONS.

Citizens Appear Before the Senate Committee Today. The subcommittee on District appropria-

tions in the Senate has been very busy all day listening to arguments of citizens in connection with the local budget. An effort was made by the subcommittee to conclude this part of its work before night. The charities appropriations were care-

fully considered and arguments were made

Tracey, and by members of the board of children's guardians. Acting Superintendent N. P. Gage and Supervising Principal B. T. Janney appeared before the committee early in the morning and urged increased appropriations

for the public schools.

The necessity for a building for the Business High School was presented to the

Excise Board Settles a Lot of Wholesale Applications.

Afterward Some Few Are Rejected-The Names and Addresses Acted Upon

At a meeting of the excise board this afternoon the following liquor applications were allowed:

Wholesale-Emira Austin, 201 E street

northeast; Wm. T. Ashby, 300 E street northwest; John N. Beck and Samuel Lee, 619 7th street southwest; Thomas R. Beav-ers, 917 4½ street southwest; McLain Bros., 635 Louisiana avenue northwest; Norval W.Burchell, 1325 F street northwest; Henry Brandes, 1527 12th street northwest; Chas. L. Beatty, 1213 Pennsylvania avenue north-west; Harrison S. Barbour, 614 and 616 Pennsylvania avenue northwest; Wm. R. Brown, 832 20th street northwest; Clarence Beall and Reuben F. Baker, 486 Pennsylvania avenue northwest; Dennis Byrne, 12 C street northwest; J. W. and S. H. Bogley, 1355 32d street northwest; Chas. C. Bryan, 1413 New York avenue northwest; Franklin and Chas. Bild, 204 7th street southwest; Herman Benzler, 923 Temperance Hall alley northwest; Jas. E. Connelly, 926 1st street northwest; Michael F. Coughlin, 1609 F street northwest; Michael J. Connor, 1101 1st street northwest; Domenico Chris-topave, 100 1-2 C street southeast; John C. Cook (Cook Bros.), 1808 14th street northwest; John S. Cissel, 1014 7th street northwest; Samuel G. Cornwell and Wm. W.

Galt, 1412 and 1414 Pennsylvania avenue northwest; George H. Demonet, 1847 14th street northwest; John J. Daly, 1367 G street southeast; Jas. Doyle, 431 1st street southwest; Jas. W. Dorsey, 1257 22d street northwest, Annie Daly and Joseph Smith, 2100 Pennsylvania avenue northwest; Frank G. Davidson, 1551 6th street northwest; Wm. T. Davis, 1467 P street northwest; Ida M. and Jules A. Demonet, 1712 west; Ida M. and Jules A. Demonet, 1712 and 1714 Pennsylvania avenue northwest; George W. Estler, 1510 C street southwest; Henry H. Elliott, 1520 14th street north-west; Adam Ehlshlager, 1461 P street northwest; Everett Ellis, Canal road, coun-ty; George and Frederick W. Emrich, 1306 32d street northwest; John R. Ergood, 1408 ing of the finance committee. The prejudice against the national banks, so pronounced among certain classes of legislators, is responsible for the indifference with which this subject has been received. The absurdity of this position is now clearly demonstrated by the week's developments in the local bond market.

European holders of our best railroad mertgages have been liberal sellers of both gold and currency bonds, on the theory 14th street northwest; John Fegan, 462 Pennsylvania avenue northwest; Michael Flinn, southeast corner 21st and H streets southwest; Frank M. Finley, 1206 D street; northwest; Winifred Foley, 938 3d street northwest; Charles Fleischman, in rear of 811 2d street southeast; Louis Gundling, 1523 15th street northwest; Edward Gardiner, 1761 S street northwest; George F. and J. Henry Gulick, 243 1st street southeast; Frederick H. Gehrman, 118 L street northwest; Aloysius P. Geler, 1252 H st. n.e.; Thomas H. Pickford, 924 Louisiana avenue

northwest; Samuel Taylor Grimes, 1135
14th street northwest; John Keyworth, 318
9th street northwest; Edgar P. Gwynn, 3212
M street northwest; Nicholas Keyser. M street northwest; Nicholas Keyser, northwest corner Benning and Anacostia roads; Matthew Goddard, 1301 H street northwest; Wm. Hannon, 1519 17th street northwest; John F and August G. Herrman, 750 to 754 10th street southeast; Herrmann Hollander, 425 12th street northwest; Edward M. P. Harris, 1628 11th street northwest; Frank Hume, 454 Pennsylvania avenue northwest. Anthony Hanlon, 1444 The trading was conducted on the same liberal scale as that noted on Thursday, avenue northwest; Anthony Hanlon, 1444 92d street northwest; Lewis C. Jones, 1351 28th street northwest; W. T. Johnson & E. J. McQuade, Tokalon Wine Co., 614 14th street northwest; Chas. Jacobsen, north-east corner 27th and K streets northwest; W. Y. Johnson, 2481 M street northwest; Joseph Frederick Kraus, 910 13th street northeast; Lewis J. Kessel, 430 11th street ally acting for the new interests in the property, but no important change in price was recorded. Sugar was heavy on selling by room traders in anticipation of the effect of the discussion on the House bill. northwest; Thomas Knowles, 1204 32d street northwest; George E. and George H. and Julius C. Kennedy, 1116 Connecticut avenue northwest; Perry W. Lowe, 8279 M street nortwest; Eugene P. Lyddane, 1408 and 1410 32d street northwest; William Muehlelsen, 916 and 918 4th street northwest; H. Jackson & Co., 626 Pennsylvania avenue northwest; George W. Manogue, 3150 M street northwest; Michael Moore, 601 23d street northwest; Bernhard Murphy, the increase in specie being offset by the loss in legals. The remaining features of the statement are unimportant. Broad Branch road, county: John H. Ma gruder & Co., 1417 New York avenue north-

west, and 1122 Connecticut avenue northwest; Chas. G. McChesney, 1613 9th street northwest; Michael McCormick, 227 Pennsylvania avenue southeast; Theodore F. Mc Cauley, 209 Pennsylvania avenue southeast; Terrence McMahone, 1523 11th street north-west; Thomas A. McAllister, 670 B street southeast; The Shoomaker Company, 1331 and 1333 E street northwest; Catherine O'Toole, 1115 14th street northwest, John D. O'Meara, 647 7th street northeast; Nathan A. Poole, 1209 F street northwest; John B. Prout, 411 41-2 street southwest; Vincent W. Power, 915 Louisiana avenue northwest; Patrick Phillips, 126 B street northwest: Samuel C. Palmer, 615 D street southwest; Chas. Repp, 1635 O street northwest; Wm. T. Reed, northeast corner 19th street and Pennsylvania avenue northwest; Thomas A. Rover, 741 North Capitol street; Chas. and Frank Renshaw, 1301 M street Messrs. Moore & Schley, No. 80 Broudway: northwest; Richard & Co., 628 Pennsylvania avenue northwest; Chas. H. Rout and Wm. H. Kaiser, 1240 New Hampshire avenue northwest; Otto Ruppert, 1402 12th street northwest; Christian Schmidt, 803 Mary-land avenue northeast; Robert E. Smith, 340 6th street southeast; Wm. C. Shaffer, Belt road, Tenleytown; Alice K. Seligson 1200 and 1202 Pennsylvania avenue north-

west; Nicholas H. Shea, 632 Pennsylvania avenue northwest; William A. Smith-son and Richard T. Mazinger, 462 H street southwest; J. Hall Sennes, 740 12th street northwest; Thomas J. Stanton, 1401 29th street northwest; John H. Schlueter, 1601 1031 M street southeast; M. M. Tuony & Co., 1031 M street southeast; George W. Talbert and Henry C. McCauley, 1219 11th street southeast; Stark B. Taylor, jr., 1626 7th street northwest; Elcon J. Turley, 1645 19th street northwest; Julius Viedt, jr., 1314 9th street northwest; Julius Viedt, jr., 1318 M street northwest; Summerset R. Waters, 1242 7th street northwest; Robert R. White 401 H street northeast; Joseph Z. Williams, 300 Georgia avenue southeast; Warner H. Wright, 1800 1-2 Half street southwest; Abner O. Right, 1632 14th street northwest; C. Witmer & Co., 1918 Pennsylvania 7th street porthwest; John C. Walker, 1711 and 1713 Pennsylvania avenue northwest; Philip H. Ward, 2157 K street north vest Benjamin L. Wheeler, 1755 K street northwest: Chr. Xander, 909 7th street northwest; William H. Zeh, 924 N street northwest.

Rejected. George D. Mullican, Brightwood; John G. Fidler, Brightwood avenue and Blair road.

Washington Stock Exchange.

Sales-regular call-12 o'clock m.-Lincoln Na-

Sales—regular call—12 o'clock m.—Lincoln National Bank, 5 at 99.
Government Bonds.—U. S. 4s, registered, 113 bid, 113½ asked. U. S. 4s, conpon, 113 bid, 113½ asked. U. S. 5s, 116¼ bid, 116% asked.
District of Columbia Bonds.—20-year fund 5s, 106½ bid. 20-year fund 6s, gold, 110 bid. Water stock 7s, 1901, currency, 115 bid. Water stock 7s, 1901, currency, 115 bid. Water stock 7s, 1901, currency, 115 bid. Water stock 7s, 1903, currency, 115 bid. 3½s, registered, 2-10s, 100 bid.
Miscellaneous Bonds.—Washington and Georgetown Railroad conv. 6s, 2d, 133 bid, 140 asked. Washington and Georgetown Railroad conv. 6s, 2d, 133 bid, 140 asked. Belt Railroad 5s, 85 bid, 88 asked. Eckington Railroad 6s, 101½ bid, 104 asked. Columbia Railroad 6s, 109 bid, 111 asked. Washington Gas Company 6s, series A, 112 bid. Washington Gas Company 6s, series A, 112 bid. Washington Gas Company 6s, series B, 113 bid. Washington Gas Company 6s, series B, 113 bid. Washington Gas Company 6s, series A, nerican Security and Trust 5s, F. and A., 100 bid. American Security and Trust 5s, F. and A., 100 bid. American Security and Trust 5s, F. and 6s, 108 bid. Washington Market Company 1st 6s, 108 bid. Washington Market Company ext. 6s, 108 bid. Washington Market Company ext. 6s, 108 bid. Washington Market Company ext. 6s, 106 bid. National Bank Stocks.—Bank of Washington, 290 bid, 305 asked. Bank of the Republic, 250 bid, 275 asked. Metropolitan, 280 bid, 297 asked. Central, 280 bid. Farmers and Mechanics', 186 bid, 200 asked. Metropolitan, 280 bid, 297 asked. Central, 200 bid. Farmers and Mechanics', 186 bid, 200 asked. Metropolitan, 280 bid, 297 asked. Central, 280 bid, 112 asked. Lincoln, 98 bid. Washington Light Infantry 1st 6s, 101 bid. Washington Light Columbia, 130 bid, 112 asked. Capital, 115 bid. West End, 110 bid, 111½ asked. American Security and Trust, 314 bid, 135½ asked. American Security and Trust, 315 bid, 35 asked. American Security and Trust, 316 bid, 118½ asked. American Security and Trust, 316 bid, 65 asked. Belt, 35 asked. Columb

SOON BE NO GOLD MANY LICENSES GRANTED FINANCE AND TRADE

Less Apprehension Than Yesterday in Wall Street.

BOND ISSUE THOUGHT TO BE INEVITABLE

Europeans Liberal Sellers of Amer-

ican Railway Securities.

GENERAL MARKET REPORTS

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star.

NEW YORK, January 26,-The discussion of the financial situation was again a monopolizing factor in speculative circles this morning, but the feeling of apprehension was a trifle less pronounced than yesterday. The latter condition is the result of assurances that a bond issue is inevitable, and that the official announcement of the administration's wishes in the matter will be made early next week.

There is nothing but temporary relief promised by such action, and the fundamental evil, the inadequacy of the present financial policy, remains as a basis for future legislation and a stumbling-block to

prosperity.

The shipments of gold to Germany by next Tuesday's steamers are now estimated as aggregating over \$2,500,000, and the prospects favor a liberal continuation of the movement during the week, Advices from Washington on the subject of these shipments indicate that the outward movement of gold is construed to be a device of ment of gold is construed to be a device of the bankers to force an issue of all gold bonds and to influence next week's meet-ing of the finance committee. The preju-

gold and currency bonds, on the theory that gold is likely to go to a premium, and that interest obligations may not be promptly met owing to the additional disbursement made necessary by such premium. This action on the part of for-eign holders is significant and should of itself be sufficient to force serious and im-mediate legislation on the subjects in

As a feature of secondary importance, National Lead was a pronounced success, the day's trading resulting in a decline of 4 1-4 per cent. The liquidation of a large block of speculative holdings is still held out as the motive for the decline, but the real reason is reserved.

and surface indications furnish no clue as to the probable limit of the decline. A decline in the preferred stock equal to one-half of the decline in the common followed from a sympathetic selling movement. Chicago Gas was bought by brokers usu-

The railroad list cpened down from 1-8 to 1-2 per cent in sympathy with a lower level of values in London. Manhattan was the feature of this department, selling for both accounts resulting in a decline of 1 1-2 per cent. Covering operations resulted in gains of 1-2 per cent in Northwest and Jer-sey Central, and elsewhere prices were kept

steady under purchases by the same class of traders.

The bank statement shows a loss of \$282,-200 in lawful money, all in legal tenders,

the statement are unimportant.

The gold bars withdrawn from the subtreasury have been bonded by the banks in anticipation of a premium on that metal prior to the time of the next interest disbursements. The statement in detail follows: Reserve Increased, \$415.371; loans decreased, \$164.300; specia increased, \$3,-220,300; legals decreased, \$3,502,500; deposits decreased, \$2,790,300, and circulation decreased, \$91.200.

creased, \$91,200.

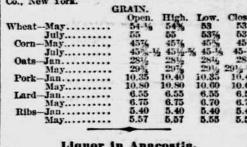
FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. The following are the opening, the highof the New York stock market today, as reported by Corson & Macartney, members New York stock exchange. Correspondents

Messrs. Moore & Scl	iley, I	VO. 80	Brou	dway:
Stocks		High.		Close.
American Sugar	89%	90	8934	89%
American Sugar Pfd.	9134	91%	91%	9132
American Topacco	93	93	92	98
American Cotton Oil.	9256	2234	_ 2234	2234
Atchison	4	434		432
Canada Southern				
Canada Pacific				
Chesapeake and Ohio	16%	1634	16%	16%
C., C., C. and St. L	3734	3714	371	8714
Chicago, B. and Q	71	71%	71	7137
Chic.and Northwestern.	95	95%	95	95%
Chicago Gas	73	78%	7236	7836
C., M. and St. Paul	5534	55%	551	5534
C., M. and St. Paul Pfd.		-		
Chic., R.I. and Pacific	6234	623	62	62%
Del., Lack. and W	160%	1603	160%	1603/
Delaware and Hudson	129	129	1283	1283/
	3300	120	/5	/5
Den. and R. Grande Pfd	936	9%	914	9%
Dis.and Cattle Feeding.	88%	883	333	33%
General Electric		44.77		/-
Illinois Central		*****		
Lake Shore	934	9%	934	9%
Erie. Louisville and Nashville	533/	53%	52%	531
Long Island Treation	1136	1136	1136	113
Long Island Traction	9536		94%	95
Metropolitan Traction	1063	106%	10514	105%
Manhattan Elevated		100%	100%	100%
Michigan Central	2136	21%	21%	21%
Missouri Pacific		33		29%
National Lead Co	43	11 Oct 100	28%	434
U. S. Cordage Co	8	8	8	8
U. S. Cordage Co. Pfd	87%	68	874	88
New Jersey Central		993/	993	99%
New York Central	99%	81	8034	30%
N. Y. and N. E. Cfs	31		5078	
N. Y., C. and St. Louis	****	*****	*****	
Northern Pacific	15%	15%	15%	15%
Northern Pacific Pfd	3	8	2%	27/
North American	A I have been a second to the	Track Sept. Inc. Track	15%	15%
Ont. and Western	15%	15%		
Pacific Mail			63/	834
Phila. and Reading	9	9	8%	
Pullman Pal. Car Co	157	157	157	936
Southern Railway	914	9%	9%	
Phila. Traction	86	86	85%	8536
Texas Pacific				
Tenn. Coal and Iron		*****		
Union Pacific	9	9	9	9
Wabash	5%	57%	5%	5%
Wheeling and L. Frie	13%	13%	18%	13%

Wabash Pfd 13½ 13½ 18½ Wheeling and L. Erie Wheeling and L. E. Pfd 89½ 88 88 Western Union Tel 87½ 87½ 87½ Wisconsin Central

stock, 720,531 bushels; sales, 33,000 bushels; southern wheat by sample, 57a58; do. on grade, 544a 574. Corn steady—spot and moath, 464a465; February, 463,a465; May, 49 asked; steamer mixed, 454a454;—receipts, 11,127 bushels; stock, 694,601 bushels; sales, 14,000 bushels; stock on them white corn, 454,a464; do. yellow, 46a474. Oats quiet and steady—No. 2 white western, 36a57; No. 2 mixed, 344a35—receipts, 10,943 bushels; stock, 135,617 bushels. Rye steady—No. 2, 57a68—receipts, 1,458 bushels; stock, 37,407 bushels. Hay steady—good to choice timothy, \$12,50a\$1.30y Grain freights better feeling, unchanged. Sugar firm, unchanged. Butter steady, unchanged. Eggs steady—fresh, 24. Cheese firm, unchanged.

Grain and Cotton Markets. Cotton and grain markets, reported by W. B. Hibbs, 1421 F st., representing Hubbard, Price & Co., New York.



The Anacostia Citizens' Association heid cause being a motion to reconsider the resolution adopted at a previous meeting protesting against granting bar room licenses Anacostia. without reconsidering the resolution.

Range of the Thermometer. The following were the readings of the thermometer at the weather bureau today! 8 a.m., 34; 2 p.m., 39; maximum, 40; min-

\$400 for the capture of the robbers who Durlop of the Washington and Georgetown Among the pensions granted today were committee. Later in the day the commitheld up and robbed an express on that road, proposing to transfer with the Rock ended with the apparent re-establishment Creek Company both at 14th and U streets and at 7th and U streets, upon a basis of one full fare and two cents for a transfer the following: District of Columbia-John of good feeling.
Mr. Mills denied, in reply to one of these chools, headed by Mr. George H. Harries, J. O'Mally, Jacob W. Abel, George Rushchairman, made additional arguments for questions, that he had given the informa-tion on which the New York newspaper's burger, Francis Smithson, John P. Church California Emerges From the Flood.
SAN FRANCISCO, January 26.—The increases in the public school allowances and Maria E. Charter. Maryland-Lewis Y. The bill will probably be reported to the story was founded, or that he had had any Redline, Lynch; Chas. E. Dudrow, Baltisuch information in his possession until full committee early next week and he saw this same story. Upon which the Maine Senator said he would withdraw the likely reach the calendar of the Senate bemore; Jacob Misel, Baltimore; William E. storm that for two months has deluged munication addressed to the District Comfor the week is out. Chandler, Baltimore; Rachel Null, Westmissioners concerning reciprocal transfer charge which he had previously made in the absence of Mr. Mills. California with rain is over and the usual arrangements with the Metropolitan road, minster: John Wesley Ginnefer, alias Wes-Two Suspicious Cases.